

HAND OF LOSSES SEEN IN RULING

Graves Attempts to Nullify Act of Legislature.

BOSSSES NOT TAKING CHANCES

Press of the State Almost Unanimous
in Verdict That Secretary of State
Erred in Deciding Ballot Con-
tro- versy — Progressive Congressional
Candidates to Tour Districts in
Automobiles.

By Charles W. Rife.
Columbus, O.—(Special).—The hand
of the Democratic and Republican
bosses of Ohio is seen back of the
decision of Charles Graves, secretary of
state, in his decision which virtually
nullifies the action of the Ohio legisla-
ture in repealing the Dana law.

The press of the state are a unit in
declaring that a great mistake was
made by the Democratic secretary in
making the decision the way he did,
which is held contrary to all laws and
methods adopted in the past.

The hand of old party bosses and
old parties is seen by experts in the
ruling.

That there had been a trend from
the Democratic and Republican candi-
dates to those on the Progressive
ticket has been plain for several
weeks, and especially since the new
party has opened its campaign in
earnest in Ohio.

Now these party bosses don't like to
take any more chances than possible,
and the cry of help came up from every
quarter of the state where the Pro-
gressives had endorsed candidates
who were not given a place under the
Democratic party emblem on the of-
ficial ballot. They didn't want the
name of their opponent printed twice
on the same ticket. They were not
anxious to take any greater chances
than necessary, and they appealed to
the party boss. And he came to their
rescue in a most satisfactory manner.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, one of
the most pronounced big Democratic
papers of the state, declares that a
great mistake was made by Mr.
Graves, and other editors declare that
it will cost him his election for a
second term, and that it means victory
for John L. Sullivan, the Pro-
gressive candidate. The Plain Dealer
says in discussing the decision editor-
ially:

"Regardless of the accuracy of Mr.
Graves' legal interpretation, however,
it is clear that his decision, if upheld,
will tend to the destruction of inde-
pendent voting in this state. It will
put a premium upon party regularity;
will strengthen party machines; will
be hailed everywhere as a victory for
bossism in politics.

"If the laws of Ohio prohibit what
Secretary Graves says they prohibit,
the laws should be amended. The
quicker the matter is attended to the
better.

"For ten years, beginning in 1898,
Ohio had a law specifically denying
the right of a candidate for office hav-
ing his name appear more than once
on the same ballot. That provision
of the law was finally repealed under
pressure of public opinion. The pro-
hibition was recognized as indefensi-
ble in principle.

"And now the chief election official
of the state by a technical interpreta-
tion proposes virtually the same rule
which the people six years ago em-
phatically rejected.

"New York—Tammany ridden New
York—had the Levy law, designed to
do exactly what the repealed section
of the Ohio Dana law did. Even New
York would not endure such a curb
on electoral intelligence. The obnox-
ious section of the Levy law was
stricken from the statute books.

"Mr. Graves' decision would re-
establish in Ohio a legal injunction
which this state once definitely repud-
iated; which even the legislature of
New York would no longer tolerate.

"Ohio will not in the long run sub-
mit to a curb upon independence in
politics. It will not, once the situa-
tion is understood, acquiesce in an
exaltation of partisan regularity."

The decision is certain to act as a
boomerang to the secretary, who is
up for re-election. One thing that
the voters of Ohio have always deman-
ded and that is the right to vote for
whom they pleased, without any more
complications than necessary in the
formation of the ballot, and the ruling is
one meant to puzzle the voter, and
one that the bosses at least thought
would aid the Democratic cause. It
looks now as though the Ohio voter
would demonstrate his ability to
mark his ticket, and more than one
will find the name of Mr. Sullivan on
the Progressive ticket who had about
made up their mind to support Mr.
Graves.

Several of the Progressive candi-
dates intend to make speaking tours
in automobiles. Hon. Randolph W.
Walton, the candidate for congress-
man-at-large, will be one of these.
He has already visited a number of
counties, and, being an eloquent
speaker, a man who strikes direct
from the shoulder, and one of the
original and first Progressives in the

state, he is in great demand. His
plans include an auto trip north, east,
south and west, and he will take one
week for each direction, going as far
as he can by Wednesday and return-
ing over another route, so that he will
get back to Columbus every Saturday
night.

He has figured that he can reach
several thousand voters in this man-
ner. Other candidates and speakers
will adopt the same plan, some start-
ing from Cincinnati, others from Day-
ton, Cleveland, Youngstown and To-
ledo. By this method it is expected
that the rural precincts not pene-
trated by any railroad will be reached
and the people will hear the Progres-
sive cause placed before them in a
straightforward manner by men who
are informed on the subject.

The closing days of the present
campaign will not be lacking in inter-
est from a Progressive standpoint by
any means, and the voters of Ohio
can well withhold their opinion of the
different issues until they are better
informed of just what the Bull Moo-
sers propose to do when they are put
in power.

The third party is certainly not op-
posed to publicity of every kind, and
to better way to explain their work
and their calling than in these words,
taken from the opening speech of A.
L. Garford at Akron. He said:

"Ours is the cause of humanity; the
well being of our men, our women
and our children."

Voters of Ohio, regardless of past
party affiliation, are thinking. They
are looking into the claims of the re-
spective parties who ask for their
support, and thousands of them are
today undecided how they will vote.

Reports from both old parties com-
plain that there is a lack of enthusi-
asm and activity among the voters
this year, which is unprecedented.
This fact, taken in connection with
the primaries held recently in sev-
eral states, indicates the voter is
thinking this year as never before.
He is tired of both the old parties and
is getting ready for a new deal.

Primaries which have been held
throughout different states have not
been attended with the usual interest
on the part of the voter. This ap-
plied not only to the Democrats but
to the Republicans. There seems to
be but one explanation for this con-
dition and that is that the voters are
getting ready to aid the Progressive
party ticket.

The absence of the workingman,
the business man and the manufac-
turer from the polls during the recent
primaries in many states indicates
the dissatisfaction of the masses—in
fact all voters except the professional
politician, and the office holder—with
both old parties, and in their belief
that even the best they have to offer
is not good as that which the Pro-
gressive platform has to offer.

In Massachusetts the experience
was exactly the same. The Progres-
sives had warned all voters who
wished to enlist in the fight later on
under the banners of the Progressive
party not to take part in the pri-
maries held by both old parties. As
a result the vote of both old parties
was extremely light. In the town of
Holland, Hampden county, there are
thirty-six registered voters, and yet
in the primaries there was not a sin-
gle vote cast. All thirty-six are wait-
ing to vote the Progressive ticket.
This is, of course, an extreme in-
stance, but it shows the drift.

Frank Cook, who has taken charge
of the speakers' bureau for the state
Progressives, is one of the busiest
men that can be found. He is be-
sieged on all sides for speakers, and
the demands come not only from the
larger cities and county seats of the
state, but from the rural precincts
where the voters want to see and hear
the Progressive candidates for office.

The speaking tour which is to be
fast and furious is being arranged
as fast as possible by Mr. Cook,
and announcement will be made from
time to time of the special assign-
ments. It is certain that Former U. S.
Senator A. J. Beveridge will be in the
state two or three days. Bourke Cock-
ran will be in Ohio, Frances J. Hen-
ney is coming for a speech or two,
and of course Colonel Roosevelt and
Governor Johnson will visit as many
places as possible on their return
trips.

A plan is under consideration by
Mr. Cook which will, if it is carried
through, give every voter of the state
an opportunity of seeing all the state
candidates and hearing them talk.
The scheme, which is unique in its
way, is just in its infancy, but if it
is carried through it will cause some
of the older party managers to sit up
and take notice of the third party in
the field.

A. L. Garford, the Progressive candi-
date for governor, wants to meet just
as many of the Ohio voters as possi-
ble during the next three weeks and
plans to make the most vigorous cam-
paign of his life. Every county chair-
man is calling for the gubernatorial
candidate, and they don't want him to
come to their county any worse than
the candidate wants to get there, if
such a plan can be successfully and
profitably carried out.

Roosevelt is for protection.
He wants a little more of
the tariff to go into the envelope
of the laboring man, but is un-
derstandably opposed to the American
laborer being forced to meet the
wage of the European pauper.
That is where Teddy stands—
America for Americans.

The telephone girl in a Broadway
hotel answered a queer call over the
house exchange one morning about 11
o'clock. When she "plugged in" a
man's voice said:
"Hello! Is this the So-and-So hotel?"
"No," replied the girl, who was
slightly surprised. "This is the Such-
and-Such hotel."
"Oh, all right," said the man. "Just
wake up and didn't know where I was.
Send me up an ice water and a bromo-
seltzer, please."—New York Telegraph.

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dates intend to make speaking tours
in automobiles. Hon. Randolph W.
Walton, the candidate for congress-
man-at-large, will be one of these.
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counties, and, being an eloquent
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from the shoulder, and one of the
original and first Progressives in the

SCARS THAT STAY ON BODY

Though the Idea of Regular Seven
Year Change is Right, It Has
Its Limitations.

There are people who tell you that
everything in the body is changed
every seven years, and that there is
no part of it which was there seven
years ago. This does not mean that
we slough the whole thing off at
once, as a snake does its skin or a
deer its antlers, but simple that the
innumerable and tiny atoms which are
used up by the daily wear and tear
are replaced by fresh atoms supplied
by our food and drink, which keep the
body going, just as coal and water
keep the steam-engine at work.

But these changes are so minute
and gradual that the form of the body
remains the same, although such
things as scars take a long time to
disappear, and sometimes they re-
main for life, although they always
lose a great deal of their prominence.

You may have noticed that if you
cut your finger lightly it will soon
heal up and the scar presently disap-
pear, just as the marks of a super-
ficial burn will gradually go away;
but if the cut is deep the scar re-
mains. This is because it went down
to what is called the true skin. Any
cuts, stains, or burns on the outer
skin are gradually pushed up and
worn or washed off, just as the hair
on the back of your hand wears off
without your cutting it and grows
again; but anything that goes down
to the true skin, like tattoo marks,
always remains.

ROMANCE IN MINING OF TIN

Colivian Mountains at Present Con-
tribute One-Fifth of the World's
Supply.

While Bolivia has copper and gold
and other minerals as well as silver,
her greatest wealth is in tin. There
is as much romance in tin mining in
Bolivia as in diamond mining in
South Africa and gold mining in our
own country. Fortunes just as large
have been made. One man who a few
years ago was a prospector now has
an income from his tin mines equal
to that of the banana kings of Cali-
fornia or the South African mining
magnates. He has recently offered
to build a railway line which the
government itself did not feel able to
undertake.

In all the world last year there
were only 110,000 tons of tin pro-
duced, and to this quantity Bolivia
contributed one-fifth, so the value of
her tin deposits can be understood.
Some of this tin is mined as high as
17,000 feet. Most of the mines, how-
ever, are worked at altitudes of less
than 15,000 feet. Tin mining has thus
the distinction of location at one of
man's most lofty permanent dwellings
places as well as beneath the bed of
the sea. This opposite extreme is
found in the world's oldest known tin
mines in Devonshire, England.—Chris-
tian Herald.

"Saved Comrade, but Lost Life."

A workman sacrificed his life to
rescue a comrade who had been over-
come by fumes in a blast furnace at
Barlston, Staffordshire, England, a
few days ago. A man named Heald
was descending the furnace on a pul-
ley chain in order to readjust the
chain around the scrap-iron lying in
a heap of coke at the bottom when
another workman saw him fall off the
chain just before reaching the bottom.
In response to an alarm several men
rushed to the top of the furnace. A
furnaceman named Jackson imme-
diately placed a scarf over his mouth
and went down on the pulley chain.
He tied a rope round Heald, who was
pulled up. Then Jackson ascended
on the chain, but when within a few
feet of the surface he called out:
"Make haste, I'm going," and fell
backward to the bottom of the fur-
nace. Three workmen named Ince,
Darby and Speake made a brave at-
tempt to rescue Jackson. Speake
managed in the end to get a rope
round Jackson's waist and he was
pulled to the top but was already
dead.

Trick Trick Once Too Often.

A man of seventy-five, who of re-
cent years had extorted money from
charitable persons, in Paris, by pre-
tending to commit suicide, has fallen
a victim to his ingenuity. He used to
fasten a rope, attached to the ceiling,
about his neck with an easy running
noose. Then, having knocked over
the furniture, he would overturn the
chair on which he was standing and
remain hanging by the rope. Alarm-
ed by the noise, the neighbors would
rush in and cut him down. After be-
ing revived he would depict his state
of distress in such moving language
that money would be forthcoming for
his relief. Later he would repeat the
trick in another house, invariably
with success. But a few days ago,
when he was carrying out the trick,
there was a hitch. No one went to
his help and he remained hanging,
being eventually cut down dead.

The Morning After.

The telephone girl in a Broadway
hotel answered a queer call over the
house exchange one morning about 11
o'clock. When she "plugged in" a
man's voice said:
"Hello! Is this the So-and-So hotel?"
"No," replied the girl, who was
slightly surprised. "This is the Such-
and-Such hotel."
"Oh, all right," said the man. "Just
wake up and didn't know where I was.
Send me up an ice water and a bromo-
seltzer, please."—New York Telegraph.

LITTLE DEMAND FOR LEECHES

Almost Nothing Compared With What
It Used to Be Only a Few
Years Ago.

Forty years ago there were in
Paris alone 10 wholesale dealers in
leeches, each of whom sold between
300,000 and 400,000 leeches monthly,
for which they received on an aver-
age about \$50 a thousand.

Today there is only one dealer in
the capital and he gets from six to
seven francs (\$1.20 to \$1.40) a hun-
dred. His name is Leya and he han-
dles about 130,000 per month, his best
market being the United States. He
has sometimes half a million in stock.

In former times the Paris poor law
administration purchased 80,000
francs (\$16,000) worth a year; this
was in the '30s and '40s of the 19th
century; the administration now finds
itself amply supplied with \$40 worth
annually.

The great breeding ground for
French leeches was the marshes
around Bordeaux. A poor peasant
named Bechade was the creator of
the industry. He rented a tract of
marsh land for about \$60, and this,
when properly stocked with leeches,
became worth \$5,000.

Bechade collected the leeches by
buying all the worn out horses he
could get hold of and driving them
into the marshes five or six times
a month, especially in April, May,
June, October and November. Be-
chade's business flourished, and when
he died he was worth 1,000,000.

After a while the French leech
trade was ruined, not only on account
of the great decline in the demand,
but on account of the accessibility of
other sources of supply brought about
by the improved facilities of trans-
port, fast trains bringing them in a
short time from Turkey, Bohemia and
Dalmatia, and to a more limited ex-
tent from Algeria and Russia.—Medi-
cal Brief.

KEEPING CUT FLOWERS FRESH

Water Must Be Changed Frequently
and the Blossoms Should Be
Sprinkled Every Hour.

Almost the first thought that fol-
lows admiration for a freshly picked
bouquet is how it can be preserved
the greatest length of time? Many
experiments have been undertaken to
prevent flowers from fading—such as
placing salt in the water, or nipping
them off and applying sealing wax.
We have tried all methods, and have
come to the conclusion that changing
water in which the stems are plunged
frequently and sprinkling the flowers
hourly, will keep them fresh and fair
longer than will other treatment.

The water used should be tepid.
The cooler the temperature of the
apartment the better. Never leave
flowers under a gas jet, or they will
immediately blight. The last thing at
night, change the water on the stems
and sprinkle the flowers thoroughly.
Tie over the vase or basket tissue pa-
per which has been soaked in water.
Over this tuck a newspaper. In the
morning the flowers will be found as
fresh as the night previous.

Roses fade sooner than almost any
flowers. Heliotrope will wither and
blacken with the tenderest care. It
should be nipped from a bouquet as
soon as it loses freshness. Lilies,
tulips, narcissus, euphorbia, hya-
cintus and all flowers with succulent
stems can be preserved several days.

Retarding Home Influence.

A writer in the Boston Transcript
remarks upon the new factors which
antagonize home relations and absorb
so much time and attention that home
is a less constant factor and seems to
the child less important than it did a
generation ago.

"The school, not only with its regu-
lar work, but with its athletics and af-
filiated social interests, demands an
increasing amount of time. The
church, with its many organizations,
calls for many evening hours as well
as for a large part of Sunday. In
some communities the children seem
to have about as few hours for free,
quiet home life as the busiest of busi-
ness men, and the mother needs the
best methods as well as the finest
of spirit in the ever lessening amount
of time she has to exert those influ-
ences which are recognized, as the
most potent as well as the most up-
lifting in life. The church is making
a mistake in pushing so vigorously
missionary, philanthropic and social
organizations for women, while re-
lating to a minor place that organiza-
tion whose aim is to strengthen the
very heart of the social organism—the
home. More attention should be given
to the honoring and helping of moth-
erhood."

Proper Gymnastic Work.

Every person who has received gym-
nasium training is aware of the fact
that an exercise which calls for pain-
ful effort on the part of the beginner
is often performed almost without any
conscious effort at all after a cer-
tain amount of training has been re-
ceived. Again, it is perfectly well
known that brute strength alone does
not make a gymnast, and that even a
simple exercise may offer great diffi-
culty to a muscular and well develop-
ed individual who has not been trained
in the gymnasium. The explanation
for this is made plain in an article by
Professor Du Bois Raymond in Die
Umschau, who points out that one of
the essential functions of gymnasium
work is not so much to build up mus-
cles as to train nerves and nerve groups
to work in proper unison and co-ordina-
tion.

HUNTING WITH THE FALCON

Kirghiz, More Than Any Other Peo-
ple, Probably Carry This Sport
to an Extreme.

All wanderers are lovers of the
chase, but for sheer love of sport and
daring exploits the Kirghiz take the
palm. Central Asia is the home of
falconry, which was not introduced
into Europe until the crusaders
brought back falcons with them from
their eastern wanderings. But im-
agine the ambition of the men who
fly their birds at wolves and foxes
instead of at quails and partridges!
Not content with hunting game birds
with small falcons, the Kirghiz cap-
ture and train the great golden
eagles, with which they hunt such
game as gazelles, foxes and even
wolves.

A well mounted Kirghiz falconer,
carrying on his wrist one of these
magnificent birds, is a fine sight. The
weight of the eagle is such that the
owner requires a support for his
wrist, and the hunters are usually to
be seen with a little wooden bracket
that supports the arm against the
hip. The eagles are hooded, as all
falcons are, but can be used only in
winter, when they are hungry and
keen. In summer they are fed on
marmots and live a restful life, sit-
ting in the sun in front of the tent
doors.

When gazelles or wolves are the
objects of the chase the eagles are
aided by long sleek greyhounds of a
small breed, the dogs running in and
puffing down the quarry when the
eagles have sufficiently bewildered it.

HIS LOVE BEYOND A DOUBT

Surely Impossible to Ask Further
Proof After This Really Sublime
Declaration.

"Do you love me?" he asked.
In reply the modern young girl
looked at the modern young man
with eyes pervaded with emotion.

"Do I love you?" she repeated. "I
do. I love you psychologically, soci-
ologically, economically. From the
psychologic standpoint, I feel that our
different organisms are so nicely dif-
ferentiated as to form a properly as-
similated area of combined conscious-
ness. Sociologically, our individual
environment has been enough in con-
trast to form a proper basis for a
right union. Economically, I feel
sure that when we come to combine
our financial balance to produce the sci-
entific result which every well-ordered
and conducted business produces.
And now, how do you love me?"

The young man reached forward.
He clasped her swiftly but surely in
his arms. He hugged her and kissed
her alabaster cheeks and her ruby
lips.

"How do I love you?" he replied.
"My dear girl, I love you just as
much as if you really knew what you
were talking about."

Gospel of Forgetfulness.

The gospel of forgetfulness is now
being strongly advocated by persons
interested in various new-thought
movements. The theory is to get rid
of your troubles by forgetting all
about them—by substituting happy,
hopeful thoughts for the sad, despair-
ing ones. The adherents of this gos-
pel go so far as to claim for it a
pneumatic potency. They declare that ill-
ness can be cured by forgetting all
about it.

This doctrine, like all the other doc-
trines that assume the control of mind
over matter, is a splendid one when
not pushed to the excess to which
fanatical adherents are liable. Like
the other doctrines, too, is as old as
the human race, and has been put in-
to excellent practice in all periods of
history. Proverbs and epigrams have
been written about it. "Worry killed
a cat." "Let the dead past bury its
dead." "Things past redress are now
with me past care." "We are never so
unhappy as we imagine," and the like,
and in his "Cure for Heartache,"
Thomas Morton, the dramatist, ad-
vised, "Push on—keep moving."—In-
dianapolis Star.

Following the Hounds.

Smith was a great cyclist, but had
rarely been on a horse. One day when
staying with a sporting uncle he
thought he would like to follow the
hounds, which were to meet near by,
so he borrowed from a young relative
a horse which was not much accus-
tomed to the hunting field. As first he
went steadily until the horse, being
startled by a rabbit darting from a
clump of grass, broke into a mad gal-
lop. The rider was flung forward on
the horse's neck.

"What are you doing, my lad, with
your arm there?" jokingly called out
his uncle.

"I'm feeling for the brake," was the
muffled reply, "but I can't find it."

Another Name for Sunlight.

Insects are often susceptible to
ultra violet light (which is, of course,
a component of sunlight), as experi-
ments by L. Raybaud have recently
shown, this fact perhaps explaining
the aversion of some species to
strong sunlight. In the rays from a
mercury vapor lamp, such creatures
as snails, houseflies, and tadpoles
soon became torpid, and in the
course of a few hours were quite
dead. Young grasshoppers perished
in about two days. Adult grasshop-
pers showed no apparent injury
after a week's exposure, and spiders
and beetles were unaffected.

HILLSBORO MARKETS

HILLSBORO, Oct. 16, 1912.

Retail Grocers

BUYING PRICES

Wheat, bushel.....	75
Corn, old.....	75
Oats.....	75
White Beans, bushel.....	30
Peas, bushel.....	30
Eggs, dozen.....	13
Young Chickens.....	11
Turkeys, per lb.....	11
Ducks, per lb.....	11
Bacon Hams, per lb.....	13
Bacon Sides.....	11
Bacon Shoulders.....	11
Lard.....	11
Hay, ton.....	25 00

RETAIL PRICES

Ex. C. Sugar.....	9 04
A Sugar.....	9 04
Granulated Sugar.....	9 04
Cut loaf and Powdered Sugar.....	10 10
Coffee, Rio.....	26 40
Tea, Imp. R. H. and C. H. per lb.....	30 70
Tea, Black.....	30 70
Cheese, factory.....	23
Flour, good family brands, cwt.....	9 80
Molasses, N. O. gallon.....	2 00
" Sorghum.....	2 00
Golden Syrup.....	2 25
Bacon, city sugar cured, lb.....	1 25
Hams, city sugar cured, lb.....	1 10

LIVE STOCK

Beef, cwt., gross.....	8 50
Beef, shipping.....	8 50
Sheep and Lambs.....	6 00
Hogs, cwt., gross.....	7 40
Milk Cows with Calves.....	5 00

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C. C. For SORE Throat, Epizootic Distemper,
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